THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1864 NO. 201.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1864.

STATE AND OTHER NEWS.

New Advertisements.—Notice of suits pending in the Superior Court of Lenoir county.

Robbery.—A robbery was effected on the street, yesterday, of considerable money, having been made on Plymouth, however, should there be nothing satisfactory relative to the affair. The *Confederate* of yesterday morning says:

It is rumored that the Yankees (another Albemarle has been destroyed by torpedoes—the story has it, that a torpedo was placed in the Roanoke, up stream, and floated down with the current, exploding and causing the destruction of the vessel). We trust the rumor is confirmed.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn from a reliable source that on Thursday night last a party of 18 men, belonging to the blockading fleet in Albemarle Sound, some eight or ten miles from Plymouth, took a small torpedo boat and started for Plymouth. On the way they found a small boat containing 6 of our men in the sound, stationed there on a picket guard, but all of them, being asleep, they were taken prisoners. Then proceeding to Plymouth they found the Albemarle at the wharf, and running the torpedo boat under her, suddenly blew her up, casting timbers from where she soon sank. Infantry were stationed on the wharf, who fired on the assaulting party, and after the Albemarle sank, exchanged shots with them; but no one was killed and only one wounded.

There is no force of the enemy near Plymouth with the exception of the 16 or six gunboats in the Sound, but the first of the Albemarle will open the Roanoke to them, and, we fear, work serious damage to that section.

These particulars are given by a gentleman right from the vicinity of Plymouth.

The Inferno Yesterday.—We were not able to attend the town meeting yesterday afternoon, but learn that the action taken promises gratifying results. We hope to be able to publish the proceedings to-morrow. We are glad to see leading citizens taking an interest in measures to supply the poor with provisions, and trust that a sufficient supply will be obtained to keep all from suffering.

There is to be another meeting next Monday, at which the remaining subscriptions will be reported.

November, 1864, will no doubt be an eventful month. The Congress of the Confederate States meets on Monday next, 7th; the northern Presidential electing takes place on next Tuesday, the 8th, and the Legislature of North Carolina will assemble on Monday the 21st. And what scenes of blood and suffering will not the next thirty days witness! The fighting that is to be done during the balance of this year will be done within the month of November, and hence we may look for a month of great excitement and big events. Who knows but the next thirty days may end the war!

A squad of eight or ten deserters, mostly if not all foreigners, were brought up on the Weldon train yesterday. They profess to have come in under the promise of transportation to their homes, made by our government. We have no sympathy with or respect for deserters on either side, and hence we seldom make enquiries about them.

The Petersburg *Express* says the spirit of speculation, on a small scale, is just as rampant in that city as it was a year or two ago. We are sorry to inform the *Express* that the good people of Raleigh are similarly afflicted—only more so.

Appointed Superintendent.—Maj. Wm. A Banks, of Virginia, has been appointed Superintendent of the new Military Academy at Fayetteville, N. C.

Died of his Injuries.—Hinton Franklin, spoken of in yesterday's issue as being badly injured in a fight with James Penny on Saturday, died yesterday afternoon.

Homicide Affair.—There is a desperate condition of affairs in Western North Carolina. Deserters and Bushwhackers seem to have almost everything their own way. The Asheville *News* of the 27th says:

Our community were shocked on last Tuesday morning to learn that the wife of Col. Joseph Y. Bryson, of Henderson county, had been brutally murdered, and his two daughters severely wounded, on Monday night. The circumstances, as we learn them, were substantially as follows: at an early hour on Monday evening, eight men called at Col. Bryson's gate, and asked for him. He happened to be asleep, and his wife and daughters, and a negro man, stepped out on the porch, when the men at the gate fired on them, killing Mrs. Bryson instantly, and inflicting painful and dangerous wounds upon the young ladies.

Who the men were, or their motives for such an act, we suppose is not certainly known. But the fact that Col. Bryson is an active Southern man, will, it is presumed, give a key to the motive for this dark and atrocious deed. Mrs. Bryson was a lady highly esteemed by those who knew her, and her sad fate, as well as the suffering condition of her daughters, will excite the liveliest emotions of sympathy. Swift and terrible vengeance will probably overtake the murderers.

Killed by Bushwhackers.—The Asheville *News* of the 27th says:

We learn that two men named Ray, belonging to Keith's detail, on a visit to their homes on Bull Creek, Madison county, were bushwhacked on last Sunday, and one killed instantly and the other mortally wounded.

WHAT THE TIMES CALL FOR, OF PRIEST AND PEOPLE.

The pastoral relation is quite as much affected as any other by the peculiar character of the times through which we are passing. It is not that new duties are suggested, for that relation embraces already the entire circle of human life, but that the old offices are now called for in changed proportions. Let us specify an instance or two of these changes.

The "haste to be rich," which has always been a crying evil in our land, and has always needed rebuke, has swelled to such dimensions, has fastened itself on so many hearts, has eaten deeply into the very life of so many, that he who has been entrusted with the cure of souls may well feel that all his energies are doubly tasked to meet and resist it. His duty calls on him for singular plainness of speech, not in set terms and general declamation, but in distinct application to the several consciences of those of his charge who have exposed themselves to this fearful peril. How far the evil can be checked, in this way even, may admit of no doubt. Yet some may be saved by it. And there is no other way. To take this course demands no slight degree of courage, and no ordinary share of prudence. It may call for much thought, involve much perplexity, require much prayerfulness and watching; and, he must now as never before, think and watch and pray for the misguided ones who are of his flock, lest what is their great danger prove their ruin.

Again, our land is full of sorrow. It is as "Rachael weeping for her children;" hardly a village any where, which is not mourning for stout-hearted men gone down prematurely to the grave, hardly a household through the length and breadth of the land, whose spirits are not in heaviness for fathers, or sons, or brothers, whom this cruel war has taken away from their eyes forever. Then should all priestly ministrations be marked by a peculiar tenderness and depth of sympathy. Then should the consolations of the gospel—as God's providence has given them nearness of access—be brought near by him, also, to the bowed and heart-broken.—Then should he stand in his Master's place, and lift up the prostrate with his promises, and impart to "the weary and heavy laden" the strength and refreshment and grace which that Master has commissioned him to give. In these days of trouble and affliction, when the strength of men is so plainly shown to be but weakness, and all earthly supports to be only broken reeds, the hearts of multitudes are turning themselves in secret hope and preparation to the Lord, to find in Him that comfort and sustaining power which their old reliances can no longer give.—All such are to be sought out diligently, and guided with patient care in that way to which their own griefs point them, and in which our Lord is now so clearly calling them to walk.—Then, too, there are many who are in danger of being hardened by their affliction. They "refuse to be comforted." They will see no kindness in the hand that has smitten them. They are almost ready to "curse God and die."—These, likewise, should be sought out and taught a more cheerful faith and a better way. They should be especial objects of the Pastor's care and sympathy and labor, as being in a peculiar peril; for we believe that Christ, our Saviour, who loves all men with a divine love, looks also with a singular compassion on those whom their misery has made wayward. Let the Priest, then, imitate His heavenly pity and care for these as for sheep gone astray.

Is not this a time, too, in which the Sacraments, and particularly the Lord's Supper, should be ministered, if not more frequently, certainly with more earnest faith and solemn preparation? Should not the people be now taught as they have not usually been, and urged with affectionate importunity to make much of what Christ hath so graciously instituted for them, and gather from it the strengthening grace which in it He so freely gives?

So much may indicate the kind of change the changed aspect of the times has wrought in the duties of the clergy. We may instance the altered duty of the laity in one point only, though in their case the changes are hardly less manifold. The great body of them have very much increased their wealth. Many of them have become rich beyond all their former dreams of accumulation. Should not the old proportion at least of this increase be given into the treasury of the Lord's house? Should not, at least in this, if not in much larger measure, the means be provided for the church's benefactions? Now, as ever, her institutions are to be maintained, her clergy supported, the ignorant to be instructed, the poor to be relieved. She must look to her laymen for the means to do all this. Surely the claims of their duty cannot be satisfied by their giving as they gave in former times. Rather should their hearts be enlarged as their wealth has been enlarged, as the need for their gifts has become greater. The providence of God has given them an opportunity of showing, as they have never before been able to show, the generous impulses of their nature, their gratitude to Him, their love for his cause. If they prove unfaithful to this call, which so plainly He makes on them, we may well fear that their added riches will prove only a curse, and the unworthy steward be stripped of that imagined wealth which he held so closely, and would not use in his Master's service.—*Church Intelligencer.*

[From the New York Knickerbocker.]

"TRUE TO THE LAST."

We give the following pathetic verses to our readers, promising that they were written upon an incident which occurred in the last battle of one of the author's friends. Having a foreboding of his fate, he penciled on the plating of his sabboul the name of his lady love, and the words, "I'm the face of death my thoughts are thine." A faithful comrade removed from his body and hair to the weeping maiden this sad token of his constancy. Col. W. Stewart Hawkins, of Tennessee, is one of the most chivalrous and accomplished gentlemen of the South, and though a foeman, has won the esteem of his opponents on the field, and his captive while in prison, by his noble and manly spirit. His gallant and generous bearing. He is very youthful, and with the enthusiasm of his years, seems to unite in himself the literary tastes of Sidney, the valor of Bayard, and the endurance of Roderick.

The bugle's blow the battle call,
And through the camp each stalwart band
To day its storied column forms,
To fight for God and native land!
Brave men are marching by my side,
Our banners floating glad and free,
But yet amidst the brilliant scene
I give my thoughts to thee!

The horsemen dashing to and fro—
The drums with mild and thunderous roll—
The sights and sounds—all things that tend
To kindle valor in the soul;
These are all here—but in the mass
Of squadrons moved with furious glee,
Still true to every vow we made,
I give my thoughts to thee.

The deep blooms smite the troubled air,
Each throb proclaims the foeman near,
And firmly echoed from the front,
I hear my gallant comrades cheer,
Wild joy of heroes watching on
Through blood their glorious land to free!
I give to freedom here my life—
But all my thoughts to thee!

And yet, beloved, I must not think
What undreamed bliss may soon be thine,
It would unman me for the work
Of guarding well our country's shrine,
Here on this sword I write my troth;
These words shall yet fly space be,
They'll tell how in this last fierce hour
I gave my thoughts to thee.

Along the dust the holy earth
Receives life's many cares and joys,
This hour I hope some wish for me
The pure and tender prayer employs.
Another beauteous dawn of light
Those eyes alas! may never see;
But even dying, faint and faithful,
I still would think of thee.

And then in coming years that roll,
When scenes of peace and brightness throng,
And 'round each happy hour is twined
The wreath of friendship, love and song,
Go to the grave where heart was thine,
And lay that spot a mourner be—
One tear for him thy loved and lost,
Whose last thought clung to thee!

[The author of the above beautiful lines is a prisoner of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he has been confined for some time.]

Charleston.—The *Mercury* of Saturday says:

During the twenty-four hours that have elapsed since our last report Battery Gregg has fired 31 shells at the city.

The enemy's teams are still busily engaged hauling ammunition to Battery Wagner and Cummings' Point.

On Thursday our police had information that a small boat, freighted with "contrabands," would start on an illegal expedition that evening about seven o'clock, from the foot of Hasel street Acting on this information, Lt. Caldwell with a file of his men, with muskets, stationed themselves on the wharf, and as the appointed starting hour seven negroes arrived singly. When about to embark the order to arrest them was given, and some of course fled. Lt. Caldwell ordered the police to fire on the fleeing negroes, but in the dark, and the confusion of the moment, they fired in the direction of the Lieutenant, who at the time had one of the negroes in charge. Lt. Caldwell had a very narrow escape, one ball having passed through his great coat at the waist, and another wounding him slightly in the right knee. This unfortunate occurrence gave ample time to most of the intended voyagers to escape, and only two were arrested and taken to the guard house. The statement of the two arrested is to the effect that they were engaged during the day by three white men to ferry them over to Mount Pleasant, but the secrecy with which the matter was arranged, the non-appearance of any white man as passenger, the muffled oars, etc., led to the conclusion that the boat was destined for another quarter.

CONCURRING OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE R. M. PEARSON IN THE CASE OF JOHNSON vs MALLETT.

I concur fully in the decision in this case, for these reasons—

1st. What officers are necessary and proper for the administration of the Government, is a matter confided to the wisdom of the Legislature by the Constitution of the State, except in respect to the offices created or recognized by that instrument itself. Whenever the Legislature creates and fills an office, or authorizes a county or municipal corporation to do so, it is to be taken *conclusively* as a "presumption of law" that such office is necessary and proper, for, otherwise, the *folly* of creating and continuing a *useless* office is imputed to the Legislature.

2d. The Governor, members of the Legislature, Judges and other offices of the State, are not *liable to conscription*, by the force and effect of the Constitution and of our form of government, and stand in no need of exemption either by an act of Congress or the certificate and claim of the Governor, or an act of the Legislature. For the power to conscript is restricted by the condition that it does not include officers of the States, otherwise, the *existence* of the *creator* would be made to depend on the *will* of the *creature*.

So that part of the act of Congress which enumerated among the persons exempted, "The members of the several State Legislatures, and such other State officers as the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary, for the proper administration of the State governments"—act 17 Feby. 1864, sec. 10, clause 2, is a matter of supererogation. The certificate of the Governor therein required has no legal effect, and the resolution of the Legislature, which demands the exemption of State officers, is in effect a protest by that body against the right asserted on the part of Congress to conscript officers of the State by enumerating them among the persons whom in its wisdom it is deemed expedient to exempt.

R. M. PEARSON.

During the fighting near Petersburg, on Thursday, several shells fell in the city, but no serious damage was done by them.

WOOL NOTICE.

Quartermaster's Department,
Raleigh, June 8, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarns, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catharine Lake, Concord Richmond, Hendersonville, Statesville, Rozboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Columbia, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-dawtf

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12 tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 6 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 30-tf

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 13, 1864.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

October 26-dtd W. J. SAUNDERS.

Confederate, Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, and Salisbury Watchman please copy and send accounts to W. J. S., Raleigh.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.

Sept 21-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FROM this Department to the different counties in the State, a large lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.—This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and may be sold at $22 50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family.—These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

Oct 21-dlw w4t.

State papers copy; Dailies six times others four times and forward bill to Maj. Dowd.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the Progress on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at

Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED

A GOOD GRIST MILLER OVER FIFTY YEARS OF age. Apply to

Oct 21-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

LEAD WANTED.

$2,00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

LOST,

ON THE STREET, BETWEEN MY RESIDENCE and the Grave Yard, on Sunday afternoon, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, for which a liberal reward will be paid if left at the Progress office or returned to me.

Oct 17-tf MRS. C. P. PENNINGTON.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee nd S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Dento Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. L. Parker, M. C. Later, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are the rates of advertising in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OR SPACE, RECKONED AS 12 LINES.

One day	$1 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	15 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	20 00
Four days	4 00	Four weeks	25 00
Five days	5 00	One month	30 00

Sixty words, or fifty lines of Nonpareil, are allowed to a square, and additional lines will be charged in proportion. Advertisements will be kept in the Weekly Progress one month for every insertion in the Daily. Notices of Meetings, Societies, Lost Property, Strayed or Stolen Animals, Wanted Agents, Teachers, Clerks, and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must invariably be paid for in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

1 HERRING FIRE PROOF IRON SAFE, LARGE size.

Oct 29-4t CREECH & LITCHFORD, Com. Merchants & Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS BY THE BALE ON piece.
N. C. Gray Cassimeres.

Oct 29-4t CREECH & LITCHFORD, Com. Merchants & Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT
20 Doz. 12x14 inch Mill Saw Files.
10 " 12x16 inch Horse Shoe Rasps.
150 " Hand Saw Files.

Oct 29-4t CREECH & LITCHFORD, Com. Merchants & Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, both Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills, on Neuse River.

Oct 15-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON

200 BAGS COTTON FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL 200 BAGS COTTON OF GOOD quality, delivered at any point on the North Carolina Railroad.

Oct 29-6t G. T. SWEPSON, New River P. O., N. C.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF SALEM of sufficient capacity for a large family.

Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.

Oct 19-tf

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.

Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

10 BELS COTTON SEED OIL.

Sept 26-tf MILLER & RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at

Sept 22-tf J. M. TOWLES.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds

Sept. 19-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD ISSUE,
Bullion and Coin
Confederate Bonds.

Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT THE Progress office.

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.

Sept 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.

Sept 5-dtf A. JOHNSON, Raleigh, N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I WILL ATTEND at my office in the City of Raleigh, on the days named in this notice, to receive the property or general tax due the Confederate government for the year 1864.

To prevent confusion and insure dispatch the tax payers will attend at my office on the days appointed for the districts in which they respectively reside.

Swift Creek district	on	Monday,	14	Nov. 1864.
Panther Branch	do	Tuesday	15	do
Barney Jones	do	Wednesday	16	do
Buckhorn & Newhill	do	Thursday	17	do
White Oak & Beaver Creek	do	Friday	18	do
Crabtree & Cary	do	Saturday	19	do
House's Creek	do	Monday	21	do
Lick Creek & Kitt's Creek	do	Tuesday	22	do
Fish Dam	do	Wednesday	23	do
New Light	do	Thursday	24	do
Barton's Creek	do	Friday	25	do
St Matthews & St Marks	do	Saturday	26	do
Wake Forest	do	Monday	28	do
Cross Roads	do	Tuesday	29	do
Little River & Buffaloe	do	Wednesday	30	do
Marks' Creek	do	Thursday	31	do
St Mary's	do	Friday	1	Dec. 1864
Raleigh, from Monday 4 to Wednesday 12				do

Oct 27-w2t RUFUS H. PAGE, Collector for Wake County.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE price of Gas will be $60 per thousand feet. At the present price of coals, freights and iron, it costs the Company $67.50 per thousand feet to make it.

Oct 26-dtd WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.

Oct 6-d4t&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSTON, Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

Sept 5-dtf

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1864, IT being Tuesday, I will, as Executor of Wm. Holloway, deed., sell on a credit of twelve months, to be paid in any funds that can be used in settling the estate, all the crop of wheat, corn and oats, some fine horses, cattle and hogs—two wagons, carts, blacksmiths tools, &c., &c.

On the same day and upon the same terms I will rent two good plantations. They are situated about nine miles northwest of Raleigh.

Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers and renters. SOL. WIGGINS,

Oct 10-dtd* Executor.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to

Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

[illegible]

[illegible] 1864.

[illegible]

[illegible] dollar, last [illegible] and a "tax in the bill" either; not willing to settle our differences honorably without more butchery, we respectfully suggest that a law be passed prohibiting them to go into the fields. It seems to be possible that such patriotic men have kept out of the field willingly. Let all obstructions to their serving their country in the army be removed at once. If they would show as much bravery in attacking the enemy as they do bluster in attacking Mr. Boyce, they would strike good soldiers.

The following, which we find in the *Carolinian* of Saturday, from the Signature of "Fair Play," strengthens us in the belief that the sentiments contained in Mr. Boyce's letter meet the approbation of his constituency:

In your issue of yesterday morning, I observe that a citizen of Fairfield District, over the name of "One who is proud of being a Secessionist still," has called upon Messrs. Palmer, Boyce, Rutledge, McGowan and Davis, to appoint a day on which to address their fellow citizens, concerning the position assumed by the Hon. W. W. Boyce in his letter to the President."

I, another citizen of Fairfield, hope that these gentlemen will do no such thing; for the reason, that I am sure such a meeting and discussion will not be productive of any good whatever, but on the other hand will provoke party lines and political discord. I think there is no doubt but the political meeting recently held in Columbia has done far more to produce and create division in the country, than Mr. Boyce's letter ever can do. But if, however, these representatives of Fairfield think that this and other speaks with such potency, that they can dissuade them not, then I, at the request of many citizens of Fairfield, call upon Mr. Boyce also to attend the meeting and participate in the discussion.

How they Fare.

We take it that there are but very few families in the South that desire to be under Yankee military rule, but in many instances persons have remained at their homes, in captured places, rather than take their wives and little ones and go forth to starve. And who can blame them? See how thousands of these who have been driven out of Petersburg and Atlanta have suffered and are suffering. We find the following in the shape of a communication in one of the Macon papers. Where "the cages," what government, what liberty, to a woman and five young children, thrown into the street without food or shelter? No doubt the people of Macon are doing all they can for the sufferers, but there is such a thing to an end to house room and provisions. The writer says:

"Will you call the attention of the City authorities to the following circumstance. There is a lady, widow, with five young children turned out in the open air, without a sign of a shelter and have been there exposed for one week, on the ground, around behind the Macon Arsenal near the Monument yard. She says she has applied to some of the City authorities, but could get no help. It would seem they might at least provide a tent. The weather has been very cold for a few days, and I know they must suffer."

Sketches of Nassau.—By Joseph J. Wilson.

This is the title of a small work of 76 pages which has just made its appearance, and for which we predict a rapid sale. Mr. Wilson's sketches are made from actual observation, that gentleman having recently spent several weeks at the great central-ground of blockade operations between the Yankees and Confederates. The work may be had of the author, or at any of the booksellers in this city: Price $2, or five or more copies to one address, $2 50 per copy.

Would it not be better for the head of the Treasury Department at Richmond or he arranging ways and means for squaring up with these soldiers who have had no pay for fifteen months, than speculating and writing circulars concerning "United States Finances?" What do we care for gross bushels? Pay our own soldiers in Confederate notes, Mr. Trenholm.

Since the affair of the Valley we think it would be about as well for our papers to stop the talk about the use of whisky in the Yankee army. If the whisky rations make the troops fight better it only proves Grant's assertions, while the disastrous results that have followed the abuse of apple juice in the Valley calls for a change of commissions.

The Inquisition is Afoot Again.

The press and the people seem to be largely opposed to this monstrous proposition. The idea of a State convention, with right to hold slaves as slaves, or as anything else, is absurd. It is clear to compel the Abolitionists and their allies at the North, if anything there is to fight for our independence, granting them their own freedom for the service, is the revolting and barbarous thing all civilized powers will condemn it. Such a proposition could only emanate from the besotted brains of those who subjugated the divine right of secession at will, which British Slavery has been largely, if not chiefly, instrumental in deluging our land with blood. Away then hundred and fifty thousand, and not only the subjugation but the extermination of the white race of the South will follow, for against them, and not the Yankees, will they direct their blows.

If the said scheme should succeed, and the slaves be put in the army, we hope Congress will also exempt all white men who have hitherto been exempted as owners of fifteen slaves, and who are now serving large numbers, and require them to go, also, into the field of battle.

We publish the following letter from the Macon *Telegraph and Confederate* that our readers may see how the proposition is received and discussed in Georgia. We believe the *Mississippian* is the only "Cotton States" paper that has yet favored the project:

Messrs. Editors:—Poverty makes us acquainted with strange bed-fellows, and revolutions with strange theories; but neither in poverty nor in revolutions are we heard to adopt either the one or the other. Forced to a discussion of the negro question by the persistent intermeddling of the Northern Abolitionists, I feel bound that, when we separate from the rotten Union, this theme of discord would be abandoned. But strange to say, a class of moralists who reason as if two wrongs made one right, have discovered something worthy of emulation in the Northern policy of employing negro soldiers to fight our battles! The subject is seriously discussed in our Southern journals and, I fear, earnestly entertained by prominent statesmen. How those who approve such an absurd policy can reconcile it with consistency to say nothing of propriety, is a mystery to me. Had no other cause existed for a dissolution of the Union, there is my one doubt that an attempt by the Northern Government to introduce negroes into the Federal army, would of itself have produced secession! But, say some, the North invokes the aid of negro soldiers for the emancipation of the negro, therefore we will voluntarily emancipate the negro, that he may fight the North against emancipation! This is about the force and substance of those who favor the employment of negro soldiers in our Southern army. How preposterous! If we are prepared to emancipate our negroes to carry on the war, why not emancipate them to stop it; for there can be no question that Abolitionists will modified by such a concession of their demands and will at once cease to oppress us.

As a question of principle, this thing of negro soldiers for the Southern army is monstrous. It is a virtual abandonment of the long-contested question, not only of the equality of race, but of the negro's capacity for self-government and for freedom; for if the negro is worthy to fight for liberty, he is worthy of liberty itself; and if he is worthy to be free, he must, of necessity, be endowed capacity for self-government. There is no escaping these conclusions, and the friends of recruits for our Southern army, either have failed to analyse the scheme in all its bearings, or they have prepared to abandon principles which lay at the very foundation of this defensive war. Have they been whipped into the latter alternative?

But aside from principle, what would be the effect of introducing negroes into the ranks of our army, as a measure of policy? Are our brave boys who have borne the brunt of battle for four years, going to open their arms to the embrace of negro compatriots, think you? With the knowledge that thousands upon thousands of able-bodied whites have remained at home through evasion of the conscript law, or through favoritism, that other thousands are stowed away in easy positions under government and its various departments; will they feel complimented, after four years hard service with the assurance, not that their white fellow citizens are to come to their aid, but negroes, the menial laborers, the slaves whom they were wont to govern and direct at home—are to be sent to occupy the position of their equals in a Southern army! Shame on those who would at this day insult the intelligence, the patriotism and honor of our gallant soldiers. The writer of this is a soldier, but if he could bring to life the noble son who fell defending his country's flag at the battle of Murfreesboro, and replace with a sound his crippled limb, not another drop of his family blood should be shed in a cause which could so degenerate from the high moral principle which first inaugurated this defensive war.

Admit, however, that our army were willing to submit to such an humiliation, still what would be the effect of putting negro troops into the army. Take 100,000 negroes from the field of production and vest them into the army as consumers, and how are we to feed them and the army? One hundred thousand negroes taken from the field of cultivation would, allowing twenty acres to the hand, leave sterile 2,000,000 acres of our soil, subtract 20,000,000 bushels of corn, or their equivalent in meat and breadstuffs from the country's supplies, impoverish the people, cripple the Government, starve the army, and eventuate in our utter ruin. This is a brief and startling, but true statement of what would be the effect of putting negroes into the Southern army as soldiers. Let them who would ask upon the maxim of "fighting the Devil with fire," take heed lest, in doing so, they burn their own fingers.

Buzz.

"Peace."—Such is the title of a dark brown covered pamphlet of 12 pages, several copies of which we have received through the post office. A hasty glance satisfied us that the Author was about as crazy as the leaders that broke up the Charleston Convention, probably one of them, and we thought no more about it; but seeing that some of the country papers speak of receiving the same pamphlet, "postmarked Raleigh," we simply desire to say that those we received were postmarked Richmond; and we doubt not but it is some kind of a forerunner to some grand peace programme which some one will introduce at an early day.

Many of the detailed men recently sent to Camp Lee, under general order 77, were in the fight on the Plank Road, on Thursday, and acquitted themselves like regulars.

WAR NEWS.

FURTHER AND INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING AROUND PETERSBURG.

From the Richmond Dispatch of 28th inst. we find the following particulars of the fighting around Petersburg:

In consequence of the late hour at which the fighting on Thursday night closed, and the distance of the battle field from the city, the public regards could not be obtained in time for yesterday morning's paper. The general facts, however, were given in our issue of yesterday, and the following additional particulars of the engagement will be read with interest:

The enemy, after making several heavy demonstrations upon our fortified lines, in each of which he met with a repulse, finally massed his forces and broke through Hatcher's (Cavalry) Division's lines to the vicinity of Armstrong's mill, and swept around with great rapidity, until he struck the Boydton Plank road near Burgess' mill. Here the Yankees secured a very prominent and commanding position, having occupied the hill upon which Burgess' residence is situated. Our forces had retired across the bridge at the foot of this hill, and took position this side of Hatcher's Run. Confronting each other, the two armies made all proper dispositions for attack or defence, as the case might be. Skirmishing occurred at intervals for several hours—sometimes slight, and sometimes severe—until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when it was determined to attack the enemy.

When the enemy broke through our lines in the morning, a large cavalry force under Gen. Hampton, who occupied our extreme right, was reported from the lower portion of our lines, and remained in the rear of the Yankee column. At the hour above stated, General Mahone attacked Hatcher's run, and struck the Yankees in the flank, while Gen. Hampton attacked them in the rear. The assault on both points was vigorous, and the enemy was forced back, but in consequence of the unfavorable position of the ground, the density of the woods and the heavy force of enemy, the latter could not be dislodged. Had the attack in front been pressed as vigorously as the attack on the flank and rear, the result would undoubtedly have been far different. Instead of any failure or brilliant and crushing victory would have crowned our arms.

In pressing forward, Mahone captured six pieces of artillery and some prisoners, but was unable to bring them off, and they again fell into the hands of the enemy. We have captured three stands of colors, which were safely brought off.

This battle raged furiously until dark, but fighting against vastly superior numbers, and even while flanking, subjecting themselves to a flank movement, our men eventually retired. The enemy, though punished severely, was left master of the situation. Much of the fighting was done in a dense growth of woods, and not only the Yankees, but our own troops, became separated in parties from their commands, and straggled off. In this manner, captures of prisoners were made on both sides.

In one of their charges, our infantry penetrated through the Yankee column to the Plank road, but could not sustain themselves.

Of the operations of our cavalry in the enemy's rear, and the losses they sustained, we have no authentic intelligence, other than they acted in their usual gallant style, and while the battle continued, gained considerable advantage, and inflicted much loss.

We deeply regret to learn that Gen. Hampton lost one son killed, and another severely wounded. The whole country will deeply sympathize with him.

Our loss in killed and wounded in the infantry will not reach over one hundred and fifty, while in prisoners, we lost between three and four hundred. We captured two hundred prisoners.

THE ENEMY LEAVE THE PLANK ROAD.

Immediately after the cessation of hostilities on Thursday night the enemy commenced to withdraw his forces in the direction of his fortifications on the Vaughan and Squirrel Level roads, and by 2 o'clock yesterday morning had entirely disappeared from the Plank road, with the exception of a small force left there to keep up an appearance of his presence in our front. As soon as this was discovered a brigade of our troops was ordered to advance and feel the enemy's position, and, meeting with such slight resistance, they pushed forward, only to ascertain that the bird had flown. Some two hundred and fifty additional prisoners were taken here.

The enemy was found to have left in some haste, probably fearing the events which would have followed had he remained in position yesterday. Some three hundred of his dead were found unburied on Thursday's field, and about two hundred of his wounded, too much disabled to be removed. Fifteen hundred stands of small arms were gathered up, with a number of limbers, caissons, wagons, etc., which the enemy had abandoned, showing that his retreat was hurried. The number of wounded removed in ambulances is, of course, unknown, but it is believed that every ambulance the enemy had was driven off full, and that many, who were only slightly injured, were enabled to walk. His loss was, therefore, severe.

The experience of the Thursday's fight proved to the Yankees that their gain on on the Plank road was untenable, or accompanied with extreme danger. It admitted of easy flank movements. Independent of this a heavy force of Confederate cavalry hung upon their rear. They were well aware of these facts and preferred not to run the risk attending upon a further delay at Burgess' Mill. Preparations were being made which, in their results, would not only have astonished Grant, but have shaken Lincoln on his throne. But of these it is unnecessary to speak.

It would have been extremely difficult for Grant to have maintained intact a continuous line of works from the Weldon railroad to the Plank road. Such length of line would create weakness, and subject it to successful assaults.

OUR LINES RE-ESTABLISHED.

The enemy fell back to his original position, and our forces pursuing re-established their former lines. So after this grand flanking movement, in which Grant massed three corps of his army, we find that nothing was gained. It will probably serve to furnish a glorious theme for a bulletin from Stanton, and Grant will undoubtedly report it as a successful reconnoissance.

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[illegible] THE PRESS IN DANGER.

[illegible] of the Yankee army were [illegible] the victory of their great leader, [illegible] Grant, made such extensive preparations. From [illegible] we have every reason to [illegible] in case of their success, received orders to shoot a number of the "rebels near." What a glorious price they would have been.

THE CAPTURED COLORS.

Three regimental colors were captured by Mahone's old brigade, viz: one by Robert Hatcher, Company E, 12th Virginia Regiment; one by Sergeant Bennett Blackwell, Company K, of the same regiment, and one third by a member of the 61st Virginia Regiment, whose name we could not learn.

GEN. WARREN.

This dashing officer was neither killed nor injured. We hope he may live long in the spheres of usefulness. He no doubt justly appreciates the complimentary notices passed upon him by our Richmond contemporaries, who announced his death yesterday morning.

Lieut. Col. Whitehead, of the 61st Virginia Infantry, was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

Col. Rogers was at one time a prisoner, but managed to make his escape and rejoin his command.

Among the Yankee prisoners captured is Lt. Col. Geo. Harney, of the 147th N. Y.

AN ASSAULT ON OUR LEFT.

About dark on Thursday night, while the fight was progressing on our right, a small force of the enemy made a bold dash upon our works on the left, and succeeded in capturing a portion of them. They also gained possession of one piece of artillery, and took prisoners, Lieut. Colonel Hutchins and some twenty or thirty men of the 46th Va. Regiment. This event occurred about the time of relieving pickets on that portion of the lines, and is said to have been accomplished in this wise: The night was dark and rainy, and the Yankee pickets requested that firing should cease. The request was acceded to. When our pickets were relieved, the Yankees came in also; after them, many representing themselves as deserters, but having their short cartridges concealed beneath their overcoats. The ruse was temporarily successful, and had it been undertaken by a larger force, might have resulted disastrously to us. The Yankees were driven from our works with a loss of ten or twelve prisoners.

A CHANCE OF THAT LOST FOURTH.

About ten o'clock on the same night, the Yankees made a determined charge on our works on the left centre, near the Jerusalem Plank road, and succeeded in capturing our picket line, but did not attack our works. The cavalry and commanding on this occasion, as mentioned yesterday, were darkness, and the display of marksmanship brilliant.

About 12 o'clock, the enemy was attacked by our forces, driven back, and our line resumed. Some twelve or fifteen dead Yankees were discovered there yesterday morning.

ANOTHER GRAND FIGHT.

It was stated last night that the enemy made a fierce attempt upon Mahone's lines, south of the Plank road, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but were handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss. We could learn no further particulars.

The Press.

The Press is the great lever, in a republic, that regulates and moves everything else, and however this revolution may end, this great engine of moral power will not lose its individuality or its usefulness. Tyrants alone fear a free Press. Some small men in Congress have talked about suppressing the Press, we know, but they only remind us of the small dog that barked at the moon.—The Press may suspend Congressmen, or even Congress itself—for it has the power to build up and pull down—but there is no danger of that body silencing the Press. The Press is the organ of the people of this great country; and as the feels, in and out of office, only constitute an insignificant minority, this beacon light of freemen is in no danger.

These thoughts are suggested by the following from a Georgia paper:

Grand Scheme.—Our readers will notice, says the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, in the paper this morning, an article from the Columbia *Carolinian*, under the above head.

This article has been called out by the present action of the Telegraph Company—forced on, by what looks, at present, like great injustice on the Press by the Company.

The Press has had a great struggle for existence since the inauguration of this war. Hundreds of things, unknown to the public, have conspired to pull down this great lever in the hands of freemen. It had been compelled to submit to many unjust and ungenerous things—which are treasured up in the dingy editorial sanctum throughout the land, to come forth in more quiet times, with a force which will be irresistible. It is useless to make threats, cowardly to do so, but the proprietors of the Press had better fortify themselves now.

The scheme suggested by our friends of the *Carolinian*, though it may now seem premature, and one not to be readily accomplished, can, by the power of a United Press, soon be put in operation. The Telegraph Company must be just—must not become one of the extortioners and speculators of the country.—The newspapers, while everything has advanced twenty to forty times its value in gold, continue still to send forth their daily and weekly issues at an advance of only four to six above the peace prices; and they only ask some spirit of accommodation from those who necessarily become connected with them in a business way.

In this connection, it will not be foreign to the subject to say, that in the letter of Senator Hill, of this State, upon the subject of a general registration, we regretted to see his charge that newspapers had taken advantage of the privileges accorded them by law, of exempting a sufficient force to carry on their business, to abuse it.

Senator Hill owes it to himself, as well as the Press, and we call upon the Press to demand it of him, to state the guilty man, who has so far forgotten what true manhood is, as to perjure himself to shield unnecessary men from the act of conscription. Gentlemen of the Press, Senator B. H. Hill charges that some among us are perjured men—we are certainly not all so, even should there be a single one, which we doubt—let him therefore be called upon, not only by the Press of Georgia, but by the Press generally to specify, and identify, if he can, the man or men of the Press, who have abused the privilege granted them by law.

[illegible]

[illegible] (Extra Sheet.)

[illegible] Fayetteville, Oct. 31.—[illegible] Thursday night last, by a well executed [illegible] and supported the enemy's position [illegible] and fifty of them. [illegible] and [illegible] prisoners, including [illegible] Commanding officer, Lieut. Hutchins, [illegible] Virginia regiment.

Almost [illegible] Yankees [illegible] Day Yankee [illegible]

Prisoners taken [illegible] for Richmond this morning.

[illegible] to-day.

Headquarters, Oct. 31.—[illegible] yesterday's [illegible] last night, [illegible] and [illegible] the last of it was [illegible] 372. The number captured before Petersburg, according to Gen. Hill's report, was 700.

[Signed] R. E. Lee.

Fire in Augusta.

Augusta, Oct. 31:—A [illegible] fire occurred last night. A large building on Reynolds street, together with the contents, was burned. It was partly occupied by citizens and the remainder filled with cotton. About five hundred bales were burned; also a large number of goods bags, carpenters, &c. The destroyed building was owned by T. Reynolds. Total loss $1,000,000. Government losses [illegible].

Northern Items.

Memphis, Oct. 31.—A special despatch from Greenville, says that the Knoxville "Register" of the 26th and "Whig" of the 25th received.

Federal accounts from Price are confused, stating the operations about Washington, Arkansas. Price's force is reported large. They celebrate the anniversary of Independence. Price is hunting for Rosser in force on [illegible].

Plaindealer is pessimist with many thousand men.—The Federals claim that the rebels are relieved are marching on Atlanta. Rebel skirmishers are troublesome at Petersburg, hovering over ten or twenty Federals daily.

The steamer "Empress" sunk on Island 82. She is a total loss. A fine regiment here this morning, destroying one hundred bales of cotton belonging to the Government.

OUR GREAT NEEDS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, commenced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be applied in accordance with them, [illegible]:

Daily paper, one month	$20.00
" " Three months	55.00
" " One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	6.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us five subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, gratis.

Persons not subscribers to our Evening Edition may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Great Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.
NORTH CAROLINA, Lenoir County.

JAMES P. BRYAN
vs.
Wm. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE Defendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and plead, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.

Nov 1-d4w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

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BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr S P Summey, Ashville
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Mangle, Greensboro
Mr A Hogan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Rogs, Salem
Capt J H McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
S Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Acree, Colerain
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Oct 31-d4w1m

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News, copy one month.